

National Gay Men's HIV/AIDS Awareness Day — September 27, 2012

National Gay Men's HIV/AIDS Awareness Day is observed each year on September 27 to focus on the continuing effects of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) on gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men (MSM) in the United States. By the end of 2009, an estimated 652,300 MSM, including 60,200 who were also injection drug users, were living with HIV infection, comprising 57% of persons living with HIV infection in the United States (1). MSM represent approximately 2% of the U.S. population (2); however, in 2010, MSM and MSM who were injection drug users accounted for 66% of all new HIV infections (3).

CDC supports a range of efforts to reduce HIV infection among MSM. These include HIV prevention services that reduce the risk for acquiring and transmitting HIV, increase diagnosis of HIV infection, and support the linkage of HIV-infected MSM to treatment and care. Additional information about CDC efforts to promote the health of MSM is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/risk/gender/msm>. Additional information about National Gay Men's HIV/AIDS Awareness Day is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/features/ngmhaad>.

References

1. CDC. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data—United States and 6 U.S. dependent areas—2010. HIV surveillance supplemental report 2012;17(No. 3, part A).
2. Purcell DW, Johnson CH, Lansky A, et al. Estimating the population size of men who have sex with men in the United States to obtain HIV and syphilis rates. *Open AIDS J* 2012;6(Suppl 1:M6):98–107.
3. CDC. Estimated HIV incidence in the United States, 2007–2010. HIV surveillance supplemental report 2012;17(No. 4).

Estimated Percentages and Characteristics of Men Who Have Sex with Men and Use Injection Drugs — United States, 1999–2011

Male-to-male sex and illicit injection drug use are important transmission routes for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. Of all new HIV infections in 2010, 80% were among men, of which 78% were among men who have sex with men (MSM), 6% among male injection drug users (IDU), and 4% among men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU) (1). MSM/IDU might have different prevention needs from men who are either MSM or IDU, but not both. A combination of effective, scalable, and evidence-based approaches that address male-to-male sex and injection drug use behaviors might reduce HIV infections among MSM/IDU. To refine calculations of disease rates attributed to MSM and IDU (2,3) by accounting for MSM/IDU, CDC used data from 1999–2008 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) to estimate the percentage and number of MSM/IDU in the general population. To further describe demographic similarities and differences of MSM/IDU identified by different surveillance systems, CDC also compared data from four HIV surveillance systems: the 2008 and 2009

INSIDE

- 763 Impact of a National Tobacco Education Campaign on Weekly Numbers of Quitline Calls and Website Visitors — United States, March 4–June 23, 2013
- 768 Assessing the Risks for Poliovirus Outbreaks in Polio-Free Countries — Africa, 2012–2013
- 773 Announcements
- 775 QuickStats

Continuing Education examination available at http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/cme/conted_info.html#weekly.

